

CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

GILES S. PORTER, M.D., Director

Weekly Bulletin

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GUY P. JONES
EDITOR

Nurses Placed Under C. W. S.

Nearly forty public health nurses have been placed in California counties to assist in furthering the C. W. S. nursing project on child health recovery. This is a State project administered by the State Department of Public Health through its Bureau of Child Hygiene, in cooperation with the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. Its object is to determine the health needs of children in families on relief and in families who are in need, although not on public relief. It must determine, first, the location of undernourished children and, second, must undertake the initiation and development of plans to overcome existing malnutrition, so far as possible, and to prevent its further progress through dietary measures. It must also institute corrective medical procedures wherever they are necessary.

Under the organization of the project, the California White House Conference committees, both State and local, will be used in furthering the project. Qualified public health nurses have been selected to work under district supervisors in the various counties of California. They are employed under the emergency relief program and conflict in no way with the activities of nurses who are already employed in the various official and unofficial units. A uniform technique that has proved to be practical and to comply with the basic principles of public health will be used. The details of the technique are worked out

with each nurse by the supervisor, who is guided by the Manual for Public Health Nursing, State health laws and regulations, National, State and local relief regulations. Special forms have been prepared which these nurses will use in gathering the data which is required in the project. The following public health nurses have been placed in the counties which are listed below:

Name of county

Amador
Butte
Contra Costa
El Dorado
Glenn
Humboldt
Inyo
Lassen
Kern
Los Angeles

Lake
Monterey
Merced
Nevada
Orange

Placer
Riverside

Sacramento
San Bernardino
San Luis Obispo

Shasta
Sierra
Siskiyou
Stanislaus
Sutter

Name of nurse

Frances Sullivan
Thelma Jordan
Geneva Spurr
Mrs. Donna Dallas
Maria Pia Berge
Ruth Labhard
Rosetta McGrail
Louise Pugh
Jeanette Bovee
Ann Hannon,
Sadie Macey, Mrs. Paul Smitgen
Adele Wettlaugher
Gertrude Andrews
Ruth E. Russell
Mrs. Isabel Hefflefinger
Mrs. Amelia Meagher,
Helen O'Brien
Barbara H. Opdyke
Clara Critchett,
Ethel A. Fisher, Elspeth Stead
Marie Warnken
Alice Baker, Letitia B. Mould
Lily Shields,
Mrs. Christabel Girard
Rena Caswell
Mrs. Isabel Hefflefinger
Marion Hill, Marjorie White
Nannie Montgomery
Sue Willard

Name of county	Name of nurse
Trinity	Rena Caswell
Tuolumne	Agnes Silver
Ventura	Louise Whiteside
Yolo	Mrs. Winifred Uhl
Yuba	Sue Willard
Sonoma	Mrs. Hulda Margaret Lindsay
Napa	Mrs. Garrigan

Following are the counties grouped into six administrative districts, together with the names of supervising nurses in charge of each district:

Northern District—Siskiyou, Modoc, Trinity, Shasta, Lassen, Tehama and Plumas counties: Kay Elizabeth Jackson, P.H.N., headquarters Courthouse, Redding.

North Coast District—Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Lake, Sonoma, Napa and Marin counties: Helena Tavernetti, P.H.N., Eureka.

Central District—Glenn, Butte, Yuba, Sierra, Nevada, Placer, Sutter, Colusa, Yolo, Solano, Sacramento, San Joaquin, El Dorado, Amador and Calaveras counties: Mrs. Bess Creager, P.H.N., State Office Building, Sacramento.

Central Coast District—Contra Costa, Alameda, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Benito, Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties: Mrs. Grace Philbrick, P.H.N., County Health Department, San Jose.

San Joaquin District—Stanislaus, Merced, Madera, Fresno, Kings, Tulare, Inyo, Mariposa, Mono, Tuolumne and Alpine counties: Rose Abramson, P.H.N., County Health Department, Fresno.

Southern District—Kern, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Diego and Imperial counties: Linda Mitschke, P.H.N., State Building, Los Angeles.

Mary E. Davis, P.H.N., is Director of the State Nursing Project under C. W. S.

LONG BEACH CONTROLS DOGS

A determined drive against stray dogs has been started in Long Beach in order to check the spread of rabies in the community and in its vicinity. Strict enforcement of the dog license ordinance will result, it is expected, in the impoundment of 6000 dogs. It is estimated that there are 12,000 dogs in Long Beach, but only 3000 licenses have been issued annually. Many stray dogs are brought to southern California cities by tourists and left to fend for themselves. Stray dogs will be picked up and confined at the animal shelter, which will be under the direct supervision of Dr. S. G. Arnold, City Health Officer.

"I have hope and wish that the nobler sort of physicians will advance their thoughts, and not employ their time wholly in the sordidness of cures; neither be honored for necessity only; but that they will become coadjutors and instruments of the divine omnipotence and clemency in prolonging and renewing the life of man.—Bacon.

A child will learn three times as fast when he is in tune, as he will when he is dragged to his task.—Locke.

DEATHS IN 1932

A total of 67,622 deaths was registered in California in 1932. Data for deaths in 1933 are not available at the present time. Seventy-five per cent of all deaths in California during 1932 were due to the following seven causes: diseases of the heart and circulatory system, cancer, nervous system, external causes except suicide, tuberculosis, nephritis and pneumonia. In 1932 there were 17,681 deaths due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system. This constitutes 26.1 per cent of the total number of deaths that occurred in the State. Cancer caused 11 per cent of the total deaths, diseases of the nervous system 9.5 per cent, external causes except suicide 8.1 per cent, tuberculosis (all forms) 7.4 per cent, nephritis 7.3 per cent, pneumonia 5.6 per cent.

Following are the numbers of deaths in California in 1932 according to principal causes:

Circulatory system	17,681
Cancer	7,451
Diseases of the nervous system	6,387
External causes, except suicide	5,523
Tuberculosis, all forms	5,020
Nephritis	4,993
Pneumonia	3,973
Digestive system (except diarrhoea) (under 2—over 2)	3,474
Epidemic diseases (except tbc.)	2,926
Other general diseases	2,862
Early infancy	1,872
Suicide	1,709
Non-venereal genito urinary	885
Respiratory system (except pneumonia and tbc.)	729
Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2)	511
Congenital malformations	495
Puerperal state	448
Diarrhoea and enteritis (over 2)	206
Senility	201
Diseases, skin and cellular tissue	130
Ill defined and unknown	79
Diseases of bones and organs of locomotion	67

There were 2926 deaths from epidemic diseases, not including tuberculosis. This constituted 4.3 per cent of the total deaths that occurred in California in 1932. Influenza caused more deaths than any other disease in this group. Following are the numbers of deaths from each of the epidemic diseases in 1932:

Typhoid	83
Malaria	5
Smallpox	1
Measles	55
Scarlet fever	54
Whooping cough	177
Diphtheria	207
Influenza	1,137
Dysentery	76
Acute poliomyelitis	31
Lethargic encephalitis	38
Meningococcus meningitis	86
Venereal diseases	729
Other epidemic diseases	247

"Negligence, indifference, ignorance and false economy—not the Lord—make the death rate high."

SURVEY OF WINERY WASTES

The Bureau of Sanitary Engineering has completed a survey of waste disposal practices in sixty-six wineries of the State. This survey has been in progress during the past three months. The impetus given to the industry since the repeal of the 18th amendment has developed acute problems in the disposal of winery wastes. In those wineries which produce only dry wines of low alcoholic content the problems of waste disposal are less acute than in those wineries which make fortified, or sweet wines. In the case of wineries producing dry wines of low alcoholic content, the wastes are: pomace, a garbage-like sour waste made up of stems, skins and seeds; lees, the organic and tartaric sediment of fermentation amounting to 2 or 3 per cent of the wine; and the dilute wash-up water. Lees are strongly organic, but are fairly easily handled on drying ground. Altogether, wineries making dry wine have little trouble with waste disposal on land. Fortified or sweet wine wineries, however, must carry on a distillation of part of the dry wine to produce the alcohol for fortification and in addition to the above wastes, produce "still slops." The "still slops" are highly concentrated and cause much nuisance. If emptied into streams, fungus-like growths resembling sheep's tails form on the submerged branches of trees and vegetation. Land disposal is used successfully only if soil is deep and loose and the neighborhood is sparsely settled. When these advantages do not exist a serious problem prevails for which no present remedy is seen. On the basis of city sewage, the lees from one ton of grapes are equivalent to the organic waste of 35 persons; the "still slops," to 250 persons, according to studies made to date. A winery may handle up to 100 tons per day. Hence, the problem is apparent.

DEATHS IN WAR AND PEACE

Dr. A. Hieronymus, City Health Officer of Oakland, makes interesting comments relative to the number of deaths that have occurred in wars since 500 B.C., as compared with deaths from plague. He makes a similar comparison between deaths in American wars, as compared with deaths by automobiles since 1915. His statement, published in the December issue of the Oakland Health Department bulletin, reads as follows:

"Since 500 B.C., there have been 902 wars. The number of men killed in battle during those 2433 years does not equal those killed by the rat. Yes, the old warehouse sewer rat. He has been the

carrier of plague and responsible for the death of more people than all the wars. Oakland, on account of its shipping interests and its proximity to the Orient, is always a potential plague spot.

Speaking of wars and casualties, did you know that if you sum up the number of those killed in American wars, from the French and Indian down through the World War, the total would not equal the fatalities by automobiles since 1915? Just think that over and remember that more die from tuberculosis than are killed by automobiles. All of these conditions are preventable. It costs thirty times as much to take care of the injured and diseased as it does to prevent them. Some day we will learn to use our 'noodle.' It is a poor policy to cut the budget of health and safety agencies."

HIGHWAY FOOD SUPPLY PLACES

The following food supply places and service stations, situated along State highways, were inspected by the Bureau of Sanitary Inspections during January:

Highway No. 99 through Madera County from the Fresno County line to the Merced County line:

Food supply places inspected.....	17
Conditions satisfactory	13
Minor defects	4
Insanitary conditions	0
Service stations inspected.....	4
Conditions satisfactory	3
Minor defects	1
Insanitary conditions	0

Highway No. 99 through Merced County from the Madera County line to the Stanislaus County line:

Food supply places inspected.....	40
Conditions satisfactory	19
Minor defects	14
Insanitary conditions	7
Service stations inspected.....	16
Conditions satisfactory	7
Minor defects.....	6
Insanitary conditions	3

Highway No. 40 through Solano County from the Yolo County line to the Napa County line:

Food supply places inspected.....	12
Conditions satisfactory	8
Minor defects	3
Insanitary conditions	1

Highway Livermore to Castro Valley:

Food supply places inspected.....	29
Conditions satisfactory	14
Minor defects	8
Insanitary conditions	1
Vacated	6
Service stations reinspected.....	12
Conditions satisfactory	8
Minor defects	4
Miscellaneous food supply places inspected.....	54
Conditions satisfactory	20
Minor defects	18
Insanitary conditions	9
Vacated	7

Total food supply places inspected and reinspected.....	152
Conditions satisfactory	81
Minor defects	54
Insanitary conditions	21
Vacated	13

MORBIDITY REPORTS*

The reports of communicable diseases which appear in the following section of the Weekly Bulletin represent reports of cases received during the preceding week and are based upon reports received between Friday afternoon and the following Tuesday afternoon, when the bulletin copy is prepared. All reports received between Wednesday morning and Friday morning are recorded at once, but they are not included in the bulletin report.

Health officers are urged to mail their reports not later than Saturday of each week, in order that the reports of communicable diseases, as published in the bulletin, can be as full and complete as possible. It is also important that reports be mailed not later than Saturday in order that the weekly telegraphic report of communicable diseases in California, which is sent to the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service at Washington on Tuesday of each week, may represent the true incidence of reportable diseases within the State.

Diphtheria

42 cases of diphtheria have been reported, as follows: Fresno County 1, Humboldt County 1, Los Angeles County 5, Glendale 1, Los Angeles 25, Monterey Park 1, Riverside 1, San Bernardino County 1, Colton 1, Ontario 1, Redwood City 1, San Jose 1, Tulare County 2.

Chickenpox

524 cases of chickenpox have been reported. Those communities reporting 10 or more cases are as follows: Oakland 30, Contra Costa County 10, Fresno 12, Los Angeles County 30, Long Beach 11, Los Angeles 68, Pasadena 16, Santa Monica 14, South Pasadena 11, Madera County 10, Merced County 10, Orange County 25, Riverside 18, Sacramento 12, San Francisco 67, Ventura County 25.

Measles

1267 cases of measles have been reported. Those communities reporting 10 or more cases are as follows: Alameda 75, Berkeley 24, Hayward 10, Oakland 241, Los Angeles 38, Calistoga 12, Coronado 12, San Diego 516, San Francisco 25, Daly City 14, Santa Barbara 162, Ventura County 29, Santa Paula 13.

Scarlet Fever

279 cases of scarlet fever have been reported. Those communities reporting 10 or more cases are as fol-

lows: Fresno County 24, Los Angeles County 27, Los Angeles 69, Redlands 11, San Francisco 14.

Whooping Cough

323 cases of whooping cough have been reported. Those communities reporting 10 or more cases are as follows: Oakland 38, Kern County 10, Los Angeles County 17, Los Angeles 68, Riverside County 10, Riverside 18, San Diego 12, San Francisco 16.

Smallpox

5 cases of smallpox have been reported, as follows: Emeryville 2, Glendale 1, Long Beach 1, Los Angeles 1.

Typhoid Fever

13 cases of typhoid fever have been reported, as follows: Colusa 1, Los Angeles 2, Riverside County 2, San Francisco 3, San Joaquin County 2, Tehama County 1, California 2.**

Meningitis (Epidemic)

3 cases of epidemic meningitis have been reported, as follows: Alameda 1, Los Angeles 1, Mariposa County 1.

Poliomyelitis

10 cases of poliomyelitis have been reported, as follows: Los Angeles County 1, La Verne 1, Long Beach 3, Pasadena 2, Redlands 1, San Francisco 1, Ventura County 1.

Encephalitis (Epidemic)

One case of epidemic encephalitis from San Francisco has been reported.

Food Poisoning

One case of food poisoning from Los Angeles has been reported.

Undulant Fever

One case of undulant fever from Santa Ana has been reported.

Coccidioidal Granuloma

2 cases of coccidioidal granuloma have been reported, as follows: Riverside 1, Stockton 1.

** Cases charged to "California" represent patients ill before entering the State or those who contracted their illness traveling about the State throughout the incubation period of the disease. These cases are not chargeable to any one locality.

* From reports received on February 13th and 14th for week ending February 10th.